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Omnia. The Bee Building. i i maka corner N and aci thaffs, iz Pearl street, are office, 317 (framilier of Commerce, are office, 317 (framilier of Commerce, York reems 13, 14 and 15, Tribane but offig thing ton, 512 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE.

unications relating to news and edi-BUSINESS LETTERS. consisters and confitances should be to The Bee Publishing company. Omaha was and postoffice orders to be mad-

THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.

George II. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BER Pub-Bishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Datty Ber for the week anding December 23, 1803, was as follows: GEORGE II. TESCHICK. SEAL my presence this 23d day of Decemb Sworn to before

What right has a democratic congressman to expect patronage without subscribing to the president's policy! Kissing goes by favor.

Average Circulation for November, 24,210.

TRADE in England has been worse during 1893 than during 1892. No wonder that the British merchants are anxious for the Wilson bill to open up the American markets to them without danger of effective competition from our home industries.

EMPLOYES of the Northern Pacific object strenuously to a reduction in their wages in the face of an application of the receivers for salaries at the rate of \$18,-000 a year. The employes as a rule do not constitute one of the interests to be protected by the courts when the receivership is ordered.

EDITOR STEAD'S homely truths are extremely unpalatable to the average Chicagoan, accustomed to hear foreigners express only amazement and admiration over his city. Mr. Stead's criticisms appear to become sharper with each successive arraignment of the system of charity administration there in vogue. It is to be feared that his actions are operating to wear his welcome out.

MEMBERS of the House of Commons receive no pay, but they manage to do more work than members of congress. Congress requires not less than two weeks vacation in order to celebrate the Christmas holidays, while the Commons are content with a few days only. The very fact that they receive no pay probably makes the latter more eager to transact business and conclude their session at the earliest possible day.

AS THE industrial statistics for the present year come in the magnitude of passing will take the form of stubborn figures. The first return, that for railways, shows that there was less railway building in 1893 than in any single twelve months for fifteen years. Other branches of industry will undoubtedly show correspondingly decreased activity and enable people to appreciate the contraction of business in other lines than their own.

THRESHING over old straw would be fruitful compared with the new investigation of the Hawaiian affair to be undertaken by the senate committee on foreign relations. The correspondence and witnesses have already been examined by several sets of officials and it is idle to expect any material discovery to be made calculated to affect the decision arrived at by the president and his advisors. As far as congress is concerned, nearly every member has taken sides in the controvery and has been placed beyond conversion. A majority and a minority report presenting substantially opposite views is the most probable outcome of the committee's labors.

THE latest reports from the Pacific coast are that the Chinese residents are willing and anxious to comply with the requirements of the Chinese exclusion law, but that they are unable to do so owing to the neglect of the Treasury department to furnish the blanks necessary for registration. Such omission on the part of the government, of course, gives the Chinese a plausible excuse for still further delay, and if that state of affairs continues much longer we can expect to hear complaints that the United States is not acting in good faith. Congress intended to allow six months for the process of registration. and it is not the province of the Treasury department to shorten the period by withholding the requisite blanks.

THE senate committee on foreign affairs has entered upon the investigation of the Hawaiian issue with the apparent intention of going to the bottom of the whole matter. It is understood that the inquiry will not be confined to our diplomatic relations with those islands. but will be extended to obtaining information as to the capability of the people for self-government and whether it would be desirable or not to annex the Islands at some future time. There will be no objection to the committee making its investigation as comprehensize as it shall think proper. The American people are already pretty well acquainted with the condition of the Hawaiian islands and the capabilities of the people, but they are willing to obtain more knowledge on this interesting subject if any is to be had. So far as annexation is concerned, however, they have done with that for the present, and it is pretty safe to predict that it will be many years before it is again seriously considered. It is not easy to understand what is expected to be accomplished by the investigation, but If it can do nothing useful it will at any rate be harmless.

NECESSATY FOR TAX REFORM. The time to acitate a reform in our methods of tax administration is undoubtedly just before the regular assessment of taxable property is made in anticipation of the general tax levy. But the fact that our system of taxation has become heney-combed with abuses that threaten to render it an instrument for unjustly burdening the poor to the exemption of the rich cannot be emphasized too often, nor can such emphasis be out of place at any time. The principle upon which our general property tax is grounded is open to numerous serious objections, though it also presents many commendable features and has by its apparent fairness secured an introduction into every state and territory in the union. But whether or not it is grounded upon the true principles of rational taxation, the general property tax has become so entrenched in the laws and constitutions of all our states that it is idle to expect its total abolition in the near future. It is with us to stay for the present, and the only course to be pursued is to attempt to remedy the abuses that now exist and to prevent the accumulation of other abuses.

The absurdity of our methods of taxation lies in the attempts of each locality to have its property assessed at a smaller relative figure that its neighbor and thus to escape a part of the state apportionment. If only one community did this the trick might prove successful, but when all do the same thing the outcome is simply confusion and inequality. This prime abuse is by no means confined to any particular state; it exists wherever the general property tax is levied and most flagrantly in the larger cities. In New York City the assessment returns show \$1,828,264,275, or about 40 per cent of what the market value of New York property is estimated. In Chicago the tax list foots up \$243,732,138, or less than 10 per cent of the actual estimated value. As a consequence of these ridiculous valuations the tax rate in New York was 18.5 mills and that in Chicago 74 mills. Omaha is not quite so well situated in this respect as New York nor so badly off as Chicago, and its tax rate ranges near the 40 mill point. In all of these instances the law calls for a valuation according to the selling price, but the law is ignored,

negligently, if not willfully. What is wanted is some means by which the intent and purpose of the law may be enforced. It is suggested that the boards of equalization be given powers to alter particular valuations on their own initiative, without waiting edly well founded, and he is for complaints which citizens are so reluctant to file. Another suggestion is that whenever the owner publicly sets a bona fide price upon his property his own estimate of its value should be accepted as the basis of his assessment. Philadelphia recently acted upon this principle by raising the valuations that had been placed upon several squares which were offered to the government as a site for its new mint. For property assessed at \$25,000 the owner asked \$50,000 and the board of revision of taxes equalized the tax list by raising its taxable value to \$40,000. It applied the same rule to other properties that had been assessed all the way from 40 to the crisis through which we have been 70 per cent of what the owners thought they were really worth and refused to deeds of blood and theft. Governor Fish-

ties affected. Such remedies would go far to do away with our assessment abuses, at least in so far as they relate to real property valuation. Were they supplemented by a complete separation of state and local revenue systems, as has been recommended in the reports of all the late tax commissions, the general property tax which is enjoined upon us by our state constitution might yet be administered with a rough approximation to equality and justice. The problem will soon be taken up by the legistature. An intelligent discussion of the many questions involved will, at all events, show the importance of having our tax laws revised by men who are able and willing to begin reform at the bottom.

IMPORTANT POSTAL REFORM. The bill which was passed by the nouse of representatives and reported to the senate just before the holiday recess, providing for abolishing the postal note and reducing the charge for money orders, is of interest and importance to everybody. By the first section of the measure the postal note is abolished, and the report of the joint commission of the two houses of congress, from which the bill was reported, says that the advisability of this is generally conceded. The postal note was intended, says the commission, to afford an opportunity to send an odd amount of change through the mails. It affords no security, and if lost no duplicate by law is allowed to be issued. It causes great inconvenience and annoyance to newspapers and large institutions that receive money through the mail, as, when the inclosure is not

in the letter, correspondence is neces-

sary, and the individual who sends the

postal note is frequently not aware that

in buying a postal note he has no secur-

ity whatever. The fee for a postal note is 3 cents up to and including amounts for which they can be issued, viz., \$4.99. The report of the commission states that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the average amount for which postal notes were issued was \$1.68, so it is evident that a large proportion of them were issued for amounts less than \$2.50. By the change proposed in money order fees a money order can be issued for an amount as great as \$2.50 for 3 cents, and it is the opinion of the joint commission that this would supply the facilities now afforded by the postal note. "Any one who desires to send money," says the report of the commis-"must be aware to whom he wishes to send it, and if it is sent to a party who is not convenient to a money order postoffice he simply has to endorse the money order over to some one who is convenient to a money order postoffice, or endorse it in blank and send it to some one who will collect it for him, who may fill in the name for proper identification and obtain the money on the order, or send it to the bank." The proposed act reduces

charged by the various express companies, the reduction taking place in the fees charged for orders exceeding 15 cents. It is assumed that the reduction in the rates for the larger orders will give the government more business in those orders for the reason that the express companies have been obtaining that business, charging less fees than the government, while the government has been doing a larger pusiness in the smaller orders, which must necessarily be done at a loss. No estimate is made of the probable increase of business under the new rates, there being really no basis upon which to make an estimate, but it is confidently believed that the increase will be very considerable when the reduced rates go

into effect. It appears that there has been no growth in the revenue from the money order business in the past ten years and but little in the postal note business for the past five years, the logical conclusion of the joint commission being that there is evident necessity for a schedule that will produce an increase in the business of the larger orders and yield some profit to the government, while at the same time affording cheap facilities to the public for the transmission of money. The competition of the expresscompanies deprives the government of a very large amount of money order business, and the question is, will not these companies continue to bid for this business by offering to do it at lower rates than those of the government? It is to be presumed they will, in which case the expected increase in the government's business from the reduced rates would probably not be realized. In any event, however, the public will be benefited. The measure will doubtless pass the senate very soon after the reassembling of congress next week.

A REFUGE FOR OUTLAWS.

The open letter of Governor Fishback of Arkansas to President Cleveland, referring to the dangerous relation which the Indian territory occupies to adjacent states in turnishing a refuge for criminals and as a most convenient place for arranging criminal schemes, ought to receive the attention of the government and lead to some effort in congress to remedy this long-standing menace to the peace and welfare of widely-extended communities. The suspicion of the governor that a large percentage of the bank and train robberies between the Alleghanies and the Rocky mountains is organized and originates in the Indian territory is undoubtentirely right in the view that the refuge which this sparsely settled rendezvous of outlaws affords to criminals is constant temptation to crime in all the country around. He makes the state ment that during the last twelve months there have issued from the states of Arkansas, Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma territory sixty-one requisitions upon the Indian territory authorities for fugitives, and he expresses the belief that as many more are hiding among their comrades in crime in this asylum of criminals.

The demoralizing influence of the criminals who find refuge in the territory is showing itself upon the Indians. especially in inciting the young men to back says the records of the federal courts of Paris and Fort Smith reveal a startling story in this direction, yet they do not tell one-tenth of the whole story. The federal jail at Fort Smith is at all seasons nearly full of prisoners from the Indian territory, and the federal court holds sessions continuing through nearly every month of the year. The governor forcibly says: "This state of semi-chaos and the farces of governments which exist in this territory, rendering it a constant menace to the peace and order of all the states of the Mississippi valley, suggest the very serious question whether the time has not arrived for the federal government to assert its right of eminent domain over this part of the national domain to change its political rela and tions with the United States." He thinks that not only the public good, but public safety as well as the highest interests of the Indian himself, demand

the suggested change. The state of affairs in the Indian territory to which Governor Fishback now calls attention is not unfamiliar to the country. It was a subject of discussion in the last congress, when abundant evidence was presented showing the refuge which the territory affords to criminals and the security which they find there, but nothing was done to remedy the evil, which it would seem is growing steadily worse. Everybody will readily admit that such a condition of things is a reproach to the country, and it would seem that the representatives in congress of the states whose peace and order are most directly menaced by it would unite in a determined effort to put an end to it. There can be no excuse for the government tolerating such a state of affairs anywhere within its boundaries.

THE STA. US OF PRODUCTION. There are indications that the new year will bring considerable improvement in production, notwithstanding the uncertainty regarding tariff legislation. A late issue of the leading organ of the textile industries notes that the predictions regarding them based on prevailing trade conditions are not being verified by results, but, on the contrary, each week sees steady increase in the amount of machinery in operation. This authority further says that, inconsistent as it may appear with the general feeling of depression in the there are, however, more running today than there mills were three months ago, and the reports of mills starting continue to exreed those stopping from week to week. The conclusion of the trade journal is that when it is considered the few manufacturers would have the hardihood to run their mills except on orders in these times, there must be a great many goods ordered to keep these mills running.

According to another authority there was a net increase of thirteen in the number of furnaces in blast December 1 the 'e's charged for money orders and as compared with November 1, and combrings them to the same basis as is now | pared with October I there was an in-

crease of sixteen in the number of furnaces and nearly 17,000 tons in the weekly capacity of furnaces in blast. The New York Commercial Bulletin states that last week three manufacturing concerns of different kinds resumed work on full time at Tarrytown; additional furnaces, were blown in by the Carnegie company; print works in Providence that had been closed five weeks started up with a full complement of hands; gingham mills in Philadelphia have gene on full time after running five days a week for several weeks. A list is given of a large number of establishments that have started up or increased their running time since the first of the month, and which are likely to continue operations on full time. Many other concerns are reported to be getting ready to start up or to increase their running time. Of course there are manufacturing establishments shutting down, but it appears from the testimony of papers which give close attention to trade matters that the number of such is not so great as the number starting up. One of these journals says that manufacturing establishments would not be resuming in so many different lines and localities it business was so dead as it is altogether too customary to represent it, and remarks that the truth is our manufacturing is very uneven: there is a period of great activity, stocks are piled up, production runs away ahead of consumption, and then there is a shutting down and a period of prostration until consumption catches up. In every staple line of production we have machinery capable of producing considerably more than the American people can consume, or will consume at current prices. Ir

other words, there is not employment enough for all our plants worked up to their full capacity, and the manufacturers either pool their business or some of them go without orders, or with orders for only a part of their plant. The nearly 70,000,000 of people in the United States, who consume per capita more than any other people in the world, create an enormous demand for the products of our mills and factories, and so long as our manufacturers control this great market they will never be compelled to remain idle for any great length of time by reason of overpro-

IT IS not so long ago that the United States supreme court was asked to declare that a part of the Missouri river just north of Omaha had migrated over into the jurisdiction of Iowa. That tribunal kindly complied with the request. Now congress is to be asked to keep the Missouri river in Iowa, for fear it might be inclined to turn back to its old channel. After getting the line of the river permanently fixed congress might devote some attention to securing the agreement of the states of Iowa and Nebraska to a readjustment of their boundary lines in conformity to the new river bed.

> Curious Financiering. Chicago Times.

The Carlisle policy of going into debt \$200,000,000 in order to meet a \$28,000,000 deficit doesn't seem to be meeting with very wide approval in the country.

What of the Cuckoos Cincinnati Commercial

The New York Sun has come squarely out in favor of defeating the Wilson bill; the editor is manifestly not a cuckoo. On the other hand, Mr. Crisp says the Wilson bill will pass the house and be sent to the senate before the close of January.

Bouncing Reform. Louisville Courier-Journal With John R. Proctor at the head of the Civil Service commission to give it a proper eaven of democracy, and with John G. Carrepublicans down and out, the public can study the Kentucky idea of civil service re form from any point of view it likes.

Democratic Testimony.

New York Sun If Prof. Wilson's incapables had sat up of nights devising the most unpopular plan of taxation, they could hardly have found anything superior to the great triple fraud which they have invented. For producing a deficiency in the treasury and in the nocratic vote these gentlemen are unrivated financiers.

The Willamette Sage.

Governor Pennoyer, in his extraordinary epistle to Mr. Cleveland, is sure that the source of all our woes is the failure to do justice to silver. If congress would only provide for the free comage of silver into dollars worth about half their face, prosper ty would come back to us with a rush. or how, he does not explain. As it is, fully one-half the value of the property of the country has disappeared. Where it has gone he does not say.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS,

Plattsmouth thinks she ought to have beet sugar factory. Sneak theives are very plentiful at Norfolk and they add variety to the work of the

There is a chance for a society for the proof crueity to animals to do good work at Norfolk.

York business men propose to close their stores at 6 o'clock during the winter and early spring. A meeting will be held at Kearney January 12 for the purpose of organizing a county

irrigation association. A new two-story building has been started at Newport. It will be occupied by a bank and the Odd Fellows' hall. The old treadmill ferryboat at Brownville was caught in the ice the other day and

crushed so badly that it sank. The Bank of Dannebrog, of which C. O. Schlytern is president, has failed and all the depositors are gursing their luck and the broken bank.

If present plans do not miscarry, the capa city of the cigar factory at Plattsmouth wil shortly be increased by the employment of forty or fifty hands. D. F. Woods, formerly a prominent citizen of Palmyra and who established the first cheese factory in Otge County, died recently at Santa Barbara, Cal.

The Crawford Tribune devotes a whole page to advertising Chadron business houses because the merchants of its own town were not enterprising enough to take the space. Peter Anderson, a patient who escaped from the Norfolk insant asylum, is in jail at Neligh with his feet frozen. The asy authorities have been informed of

capture.

The Wahoo New Era has changed hands, Messiz. Mauck and Longfellow retiring. Mr. Mauck has been elected principal of the Weston schools, and Mr. Longfellow will be leputy recorder of deeds after January 1. Says the Blair Courier: Formerly the number of mortgages that went on record in this county would number from twenty to per month. Now they hardly aver-ix per month. This to us is an index age six per month. of the good times that are enjoyed by the people of this county.

Two Eim Creek barbers and a young woman went on a high old "bender" and made such a holy show of themselves that citizens formed a party to tar and feather the too enthusiastic trio. Instead of that rough treatment, however, the three were arrested, In ad and ordered to leave town.

PROPLE AND THINGS

Great Britain has Stevenized the Gilbert There is no evidence that Depey made

The absence of soup from the Wilson bill free list was doubtless an oversight. "What did Lil get in her stocking?" asks wild eyed annexationist. Her foot, The green Christmas which prevailed lown east portends a fat political graveyard Douglas county farmers have an abundance of sand to make the sugar factory a

The secret of the Hawaiian inquiry is enator Morgan's desire to muzzle a cuckoo or two.

It is said the play of Rip Van Winkle doe

not draw in Philadelphia. The story holds the mirror too close to local conditions. With several thousand able-bodied men seeking free food in Chicago, offers of work at \$1.50 per day are contemptuously re-

In view of their conflicting opinions, it is suggested that the sanity of sanity experts inquired into before their testimony is

Charles W. Palfrey, who celebrated his 80th birthday last week in Salem, Mass., was for nearly fifty-five years an editor of the Register of that city.

The governor of Colorado appeals to heaven to affirm "the rectitude of my inten-Probably because Providence has a tender spot for fools and idiots. The proposed tax on bachelors as a means

of diminishing the national deficit does not emanate from democratic sources. Party principles are ferninst encouraging infant Although this is not regarded as an age of

miracles, some things envelop comprehen-sion in a fog. Four hundred and twenty-three doctors attended the mother of China's emperor and she recovered. Colonel A. K. McClure is mentioned as a candidate for congressman-at-large from Pennsylvania by the democrats to fill the

vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Lilly and that with him they will make an ag gressive campaign on the tariff issue. Hop. Josiah Quincy, the late assistant sec retary of state, is referred to by a Boston newspaper man as the best listener he ever knew, and says that he is not always giving interviews nor speechifying on all as some men do, but he "saws wood, and his

woodpile is a big one.' A most interesting case of judicial sand bagging is progressing in Minnesota. Re-ceivers of the Northern Pacific, with the approval of the court, ordered a reduction of the wages of trainmen. Fearing a strike, the court issued another order, enjoining the men affected from combining to resist reduction.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Changes in Stations and Duties of Signal Officers Directed.

Washington, Dec. 28.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE !- The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the signal corps are ordered: Captain William A. Glassford will proceed from this city to Denver and report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, for duty as chief signal officer of that department. Captain Glassford will, in addition to such duties as may be assigned him by the department commander, assume control on January 1, 1894, of all military telegraph lines in that department, reliev-ing First Lieutenants Frank Greene, signal corps, and Frederick R. Day, Twentieth infantry, acting signal officer, of these duties. Lieutenant Greene, upon being thus relieved, will, after the settlement of his money accounts for December, 1893, pro from Los Angeles to San Francisco and re port in person to the commanding general. Department of California.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William E. Craighill, corps of engineers, is extended one month. The leave of absence on surgeon's certifi-

cate of disability granted Second Lieutenant William Lassiter, First artillery, is extended e month on surgeon's certificate of dis ability The leave of absence granted First Lieu-

tenant Samuel E. Smiley, quartermaster, Fifteenth infantry, Department of the Missouri, is extended one month. First Lieutenant William H. Coffin, Fifth

artillery, is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice First Lieutenant John McClellan, Fifth artillery, relieved.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect on or about January 15, 1894, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major John D. Hull, sur-

The leave of absence granted Captain Harvey C. Carbough, acting judge advocate, U. S. A., in special orders No. 170, November 27, 1893, Department of Dakota, is extended

REBAIR CERTIFICATES.

Liquor Dealers Interested in a Suit Against the Whisky Trust. Kansas City, Dec. 28. - A suit was filed in the circuit court today whose outcome wil

be watched with great interest by the retail liquor dealers of the country. The case will letermine whether the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company of Peoria, known as the Whisky trust, can legally maintain its rebate system. It is a test case, and the disposition of millions of dollars rests upon its decision The case was brought by the trust against Glasner & Barzen, liquor agalers of this city. Some time since the firm held rebate certificates, issued by the trust, to the amount of \$270. The rebates were issued with the understanding that the firm to which they are issued shall not purchase any liquor from any firm not a member of the trust. The rebate is paid at the end of six months if the condition has been complied with by the purchasing firm. The firm mentioned bought some liquor of a company not a member of the trust. The trust refused to pay the rebate. Glasner & Barzen then bought \$270 worth of liquor from the trust, refusing to pay for it upon the ground that the trust was indebted to them for that amount of money. The trust took the matter to the courts and was defeated in the lower court. It appealed the case and the suit was filed in the circuit court. Rebate certificates aggregating \$30,000, issued by the trust, are held in this city, and correonding amounts in the other cities of the

country. IN THE IRON TRADE.

Pronounced Quietness Prevails with but Small Chance for Betterment.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28 .- The Iron Trade Review says: With the time for balancing the year's business approaching only a few days business is to be looked for in the iron trade, and with more pronounced quietness. Surmises as to what may be expected after the opening of the year take the place of the usual staple of market gos-sip. There is an agreement in the sip. There is an agreement in the general statement that an expansion into anything like the old time demand need not be looked for within sixty or ninety days, or in twice that time, but a larger call for iron and steel products than has been known at any time during the past six months may be expected early this year, and this will tend to increase business. That the producing capacity in the whole range of material will continue for some time to be much more than adequate to the con-sumptive demand is evident, since most new enterprises will wait upon the new taniff act, yet the accumulation of renewal deict, yet the accumulation of renewal de-nands in these months of stagnation ought to insure a continuance of the better symp-toms noted in December, but the market will creep before it walks.

As Popular as Ever. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—Congressman Brecknridge made his first public address, since he institution of the Pollard suit, at the Turf club this morning before the Masonic lodges, which were giving their annual meeting. He had been invited to speak and knew that his future depended upon the success of his effort before a body that had een reported to be his deadly en-Pollard's father was at one time grand master of Kentucky, which is supposed to have given rise to the rumor. The congressman was on his mettle and was heartly ap-

The reception he received when he closed amounted to an ovation, and proves that Breckturidge has lost none of his influence with Fayette county people. This speech with Fayette county people. This was pronounced the effort of his life.

TELLER IS FEELING BETTER

After Careful Reflection He Finally Decides that Colorado Will Pull Through.

STILL BUILDING ON FREE COININGE

Investigation of Mexico's System Leads Him to the Conclusion that the Next Republican Administration Will Adopt His Peculiar Dogma.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, ) 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

Senator William M. Teller of Colorado who was the free silver leader during the contest over unconditional repeal in congress recently, and who has just returned from a silver investigating expedition on his own hook in Mexico, after spending a month at home, does not take that gloomy view of the future prosperity of the country that he did on account of the repeal of the silver purchasing law. He said to your correspondent today:

"Since congress struck down the cause of silver the people of Colorado have begun to look about them for other interests, and it looks as though their prosperity would continue almost unabated. Of course the closing of many of the silver mines and the sluggish condition of the silver warket is a great set-back to our people, but I think it is only for a time. We have agricultural and grazing interests in Colorado, which are even more valuable than silver, and these are now to be developed. We have got rid of a good deal of our surplus population, and that has been a relief. The idle miners have ceased to become a burden They have gone elsewhere. If we could have maintained our silver interests we would have had just that much more, for we were on the verge of entering into the present development of agriculture, etc. "Do you believe we will over have the unlimite I free coinage of silver?" was asked

Looking Forward to Free Coinage. "Not during the official life of Grover Cleveland," was the reely, "but I am just as confident that we will have free coinage under the next administration, which will be republican, as that the question will live. When silver was before the senate at the extra session I declared and proved that the depression was in no wise due to a lack of confidence in our money, but the proposed anti-protection policy of the administration and the movements of eastern bankers. I cnow now that I was right. Mexico has free coinage of silver and she never was as prosperous as now. I stated before the senate snort time before England would ask for renewal of the international monetary onference; that the abolition of free conference; that the abolition of free coinage in India would ruin that country, and her protectorate, England, would have to adopt free coinage, at least for her de pendents. All of that has already come true. India is suffering immensely and England has just authorized her to borrow \$50,000,000 to meet her deficiency caused by a depression growing out of a stoppage of free silver coinage. I am confident that it will be but a few weeks or months until England indicates that she is willing to negotitate on a free coinage basis, but I have no idea whatever that the president would entertain such a proposition. He is opposed to silver, is a gold monometallist, and we might just as well defer any further silver legisla tion until we get a new administration. proposition of Senator Voorhees in the di rection of free colnare is ridiculous. He knows that the bill could not pass congress, because it satisfies neither the silver standard nor the free silver men; and he knows above all else if it was passed President Cleveland would promptly veto it."

Referred to General Brooke. As a result of interviews between Congressman Mercer and Secretary Lamont concerning the assignment of an officer from Fort Omaha to give military instruction at the Omaha High school, the papers were all forwarded today to General Brooke. Omaha people interested in this matter should see General Brooke. Omaha is the first city in the country to take advantage of the suggestions contained in Secretary Lamont's port and the secretary is disposed to comply with the request.

The War department issued a special order today granting Harrison Gordon Chafee of Omaha the privilege of chlisting in the United States army, providing he passes the necessary examination. course is adopted because Mr. Chafee is an enlisted man and desires to hold a clerical position in the army.

Julius Meyer and William A. Gardner, both of Omaha, today applied for the position of surveyor of customs at Omaha. A. J. Yorker of Rockford, In., wants to be assistant register of the treasury.

Work on Federal Buildings. The report of the supervising architect of the treasury for the year ended September 30, 1893, has the following to say in reference to the federal buildings now under construc

tion in Nebraska. Omaha - The masonry of the basement and area walls is complete, and the first tier of beams all practically in position. The building is now ready for the work of ma-soury and superstructure. The total appropriation to date is \$875,000, of which a bal-

ance of \$341,00 remained available on Octo-Fromont-Masonry is practically complete

and roof covering in place. Building new roady for interior finish. Total appropriation, \$60,000, of which \$1,027 remained unexpended at the date of the report. Beatrice-The entire appropriation of \$60,000 has been expended and the building is ready for occupancy.

There are the buildings is course of ores. ion in Iowa. At Sions City work has been delayed by insecure foundations; the limit of cost of the building is fixed at \$250,000 of which sum \$105,000 has been appropriated and \$141,821 remained unexpended on September 30. At Burlington the basement is tember 30. At Burlington the basement is reported well advanced and the contract for the superstructure awarded; \$44,122 re-mained unexpended out of a total cost lim-ited to \$125,000. At Cedar Rapids the work on the superstructure is nearly completed and roady for interior finish; \$55,482 remains to be expended out of \$130,000. At Davenport the contract for the superstructure has been awarded; the cost of the building is limited to \$100,000, of which sum \$22,500 has been expended. Fort Dodge, about complete except interior finish; total appropriation. 875,000., unexpended balance, \$94,874.
At Sioux Falls, S. D., the building is ready for the roof and it is expected that this portion of the work will be completed early in '94: total cost, \$150,000; unexpended

New Postmasters.

William M. Cunningham was today appointed postmaster at Champion, Chase county, Nob., vice William L. Davidson, resizned; Boonesborough, Boone county, Ia., Wesley B. Sherman, vice J. M. Newcombe, resigned; Chillicothe, Wapello county, Ia., Joseph L. Layne, vice J. A. Pinegar, removed; Highland Center, Wapello county, Ia Daniel B. Knight, vice James Melder, removed: Marathon, Buena Vista county, Ia., J. C. Mundell, vice William M. Wells, removed; Ocheydan, Osceola county, la., Andrew V. Randall, vice E. N. Moore, removed. PERRY S. HEATR.

COMICAL CACHINATIONS.

Atlanta Constitution: The editor is the only person who gives the devil his dues.

Chicago Inter Ocean: It always follows that a rare picture is sure to be considered well done. Chicago Record: Gudders-Why don't you act always as your conscience tells you you should? Cynicus-I make enough enemies as it is.

Indianapolis Journal: "What is that fellow at the plane singing?" "'I Fear Thee Not." "Fear the knot, I should think he would fear the noose."

Siftings: When a real estate agent begins o go down hill he loses ground very fast Rams Horn: The man who would have done so and so if he had been there never gets

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The man who starts out with a resolve to reform things will of course go home and tell his wife how to behave herself next year.

Indianapolis News: Chollie-Don't you think it would be a noble thing for you to do with your wealth to establish a home for the eeble minded? Miss Kox-Oh, Mr. Sappe, this is so sudden!

Chicago Tribune: Customer—Among the other items on this bill you've got "four and a half hours' work." You worked just exactly four hours by the clock.

Paper Hanger—Yes, sir; but it took me half an hour to make out the bill. THE CARELESS MAN

Washington Sta

A man there was who told his wife That, while he hated to, He had to go down town that night, As he had work to do. "Alas, you're so forgetful, John," Next morn he heard her say, While handing him the program which He'd brought home from the play.

Civilization in Africa. Philadelphia Led jer.

The Betgians have opened a railroad in Congo, Central Africa, which is to be extended as soon as possible to Stanley Pool on the Congo. Thus one of the greatest forces of modern civilization is about to be set at work in the interior of Africa, a country almost as promising as was America in the time of the early settlement of this country. Parts of Africa have climatic disadvantages, but vast areas are as habitable as any places now occupied by man.

Increase Gold Production DENVER, Dec. 28 .- The product of the Boston & Colorado Smelting company for 1893 shows a gain of over 50 per cent in the amount of Colorado gold handled, the total for this year being nearly \$1,000,000. The total production of the smelter, including gold, silver and copper, is \$5,578,049, as compared with \$6,062,014 in 1892. The decrease

is due to the fall in the price of silver. TO HER BOA.

> Boston Traveler. About my lady's snowy neck, O, little boa of fur, You cling whenever she goes out, And like it, I aver.

Her chin she nestles close to you, And you peep out beneath, You can't conceal your ecstacy, But smile and show your teeth,

I know she loves me very well. It's very trying though.
To see you in a place where my
Most anxious arm can't go.

Grin on, smile on, O little elf, About that sweet throat curied! If my right arm were in your place I'd laugh at all the world!

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## Before Taking

It's been an off year-so they say-that's the



reason we have sold off so many goods and probably the reason we held our two half off sales so as to sell off as many broken lots as possible-Now next Monday, we take stockand before taking will place on sale for the balance of the week everything in the

store at reduced prices with special inducements on broken lots-no matter if they are pants-suitsovercoats-ulsters-hats-furnishings all at reduced prices before taking stock-sale ends Saturday night.

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